विंटेज मोटर वाहनों का निर्यात

2342. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष भारत से किन-किन देशों को विंटेज मोटर वाहनों का निर्यात किया गया है;

(ख) अब तक किन-किन पार्टियों को इन वाहनों के निर्यात लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के निर्यात हेतु कोई मानदंड नीति निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार के निर्यातों से कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री रामकृष्ण हेगड़े): (क) और (घ) वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकीय महानिदेशालय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा यह बताया गया है कि व्यापार वर्गीकरण में विंटेज कारें अलग से विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई हैं। इस प्रकार, विंटेज मोटर वाहनों के निर्यात-मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान पुरानी या इस्तेमाल की गई मोटर कारों और अन्य मोटर-वाहनों के कुल निर्यात-मूल्य क्रमशः 85.61 लाख रुपये, 6.16 करोड़ रुपये और 15.73 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) हैं। उक्त निर्यात जर्मनी, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (यूएई), बंगलादेश, कुवैत, ओमान, स्पेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (यूएसए), आस्ट्रेलिया, तंजानिया, जाम्बिया, श्रीलंका, बेल्जियम और जापान को किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) मौजूदा निर्यात और आयात नीति के तहत 1.1.1950 से पहले विनिर्मित विंटेज मोटर कारों, पुर्जों और उनके संघटकों का निर्यात, निर्यात लाइसेंस पर किया जाता है और 1.1.1950 के बाद विनिर्मित विंटेज मोटर कारों, पुर्जों और उनके संघटकों का निर्यात लाइसेंसिंग संबंधी किसी औपचारिकता के बिना निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है बशर्ते यह तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी कानून द्वारा विनियमित न हो। पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान कोई निर्यात लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, निर्यात लाइसेंस संख्या 0011337 दिनांक 23-9-96 श्री किशोर गिडवानी को 1936 मॉडल की एक बेंटले कार मरम्मत के लिए यूके को निर्यात करने और मरम्मत के बाद भारत में आयात करने के लिए जारी किया गया था। जो 08-09-1999 तक के लिए वैध है। दूसरा लाइसेंस सं० 0034190 दिनांक 16-7-98 भी चेन्नई के श्री डेंजिल गॉडफ्रे राव को एक ऑस्टिन 10 एचपी सैलून 1947 मॉडल निजी प्रयोग के लिए ऑस्ट्रेलिया को निर्यात करने के लिए जारी किया गया है क्योंकि वह वहां जाकर बस गए हैं।

Violations by foreign automobile manufacturers

2343. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules relating to import of automobile and four wheelers as set out by Government and DGFT are being flouted rapidly by foreign manufacturers with or without assistance from Indian counterpart or the users;

(b) whether their export obligations as well as indigenisation process are not being achieved or aimed to be achieved in the near future;

(c) the estimated cost of import bills spent out during the last four years;

(d) whether any preventive action has been taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) and (b) As per Automobile Policy, import of Completely/Semi-Completely Knocked Down (CKD/SKD) kits is governed by Public Notice No. 60 dated 12.12.1997 issued in this regard, whereas import of car components is under free category. So far eight car manufacturing companies have signed Memoranda of Understanding stipulated in above mentioned Public Notice with the DGFT. The companies that have signed the MOUs are importing CKD/SKD kits as per the provisions of the aforementioned Public Notice. These companies have given their commitments regarding export obligation and indigenisation in their respective Memoranda of Understanding. For export obligation, there exists a moratorium of two years from the date of

commencement of production during which the firm need not fulfil any export commitment. These firms are required to achieve fifty percent indigenisation by third year and seventy percent by fifth year. Hence, sufficient time is available with these companies for achieving indigenisation and export obligation. Thus it is premature to arrive at any conclusion.

(c) Since inception of new Automobile Policy, six companies have been issued import licences for Rs. 1346 crores for import of CKD/SKD kits/components.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Simplification of export-import norms

2344. SHRI PRAFULL GORADIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently simplified in the export-import norms; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the manner in which this policy would help the Exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Export-Import Policy aims at simplification of the various export import related procedures and it is an on going process. Several measures have been taken to improve the competitive edge of Indian products and to reduce the transactional cost and time. Some of these measures include reduction in the rate of export credit, inclusion of Special Customs duty in fixation of DEPB rates as well as drawback, reduction in threshold limit of zero duty EPCG scheme to specified sector, setting up of Private Bonded Warehouse for exports as well as imports, issuance of Advance Licence with positive value addition, grant of license to status holder on automatic basis and decentralisation of licensing functions.

Boosting export of Agricultural products

2345. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a policy paper on the export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to boost export of agricultural and processed food products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) and (b) Policy of exports of agricultural products from an integral part of the Export Import Policy of the country. The policy regarding exports of agricultural and processed food products is governed principally by the concerns of India's food security, maximising farm incomes and earning foreign exchange. Review of export performance of agricultural products is an on-going process and accordingly policy interventions are made, as and when considered necessary, with a view to making agricultural exports increasingly viable.

(c) Some of the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enhance exports of agricultural and processed food products include:—

1. Providing assistance for raising small and large nurseries for production of good quality planting material, upgradation of technical knowhow of farmers through demonstrations, training and publicity, rejuvenation of old orchards, area expansion, supply of minikits for vegetables and improving productivity and training of farmers.
2. Provision of soft loans for setting up of grading/processing centres, auction platforms, ripening/curing chambers and quality testing equipment.
3. Providing financial assistance to exporters/growers/Co-operative Societies for development of